

Tarboro' Southerner.

Established in 1822.
CHARLES & BATTLE,
Publishers and Proprietors.



DOSSEY BATTLE, Editor.
TARBORO', N. C.

Friday, Dec. 1, 1876

Our good friend the Raleigh News obtained the State Printing after a hot contest. It has won the honor and emoluments worthily and we congratulate our friends.

The situation in the Southern States has not changed in favor of the Democrats. All of them will be counted for Hays, Congress and a changed Northern Republican sentiment contribute our only hope.

Dr. John M. Worth, democratic Treasurer elect, appointed by Gov. Brogden to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Treasurer Jenkins was sworn in on Wednesday by Judge Reade of Supreme Court. He is an able financier, and will perform his high trust with zeal, honesty and fidelity.

In South Carolina the State House is still garrisoned with soldiers. The Democratic House, sitting in Carolina Hall, have organized, elected a speaker and clerk, &c., and have adjourned.

There is a dead lock.

Enough Radical members will be admitted to make a quorum, and Chamberlain will be installed by the illegal Radical Legislature.

The Raleigh Sentinel reporter has interviewed General Gorman, who has charge of the fifty convicts on the Georgia and North Carolina Railroad. It is a narrow gauge road, proposed to run from Marietta Ga., to Murphy, N. C., and is being constructed entirely by private subscriptions obtained in the counties through which it will run. It is to connect with the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad.

Few of our readers were probably aware of such an enterprise.

Can it Be?

The Raleigh News learns that "Gov. Brogden says he will have to consult counsel, before he issues certificates to the Tilden electors, because of irregularities in the voting." Can it be, that Gov. Brogden the life-long office holder in the State of North Carolina, and priding himself on his reputation for rigid honesty, has been contaminated by Bummer Kilpatrick? The tickets were "printed" instead of being "written."

And this is the irregularity. Flimsy, lame and impotent conclusion. We do not believe any such story. Gov. Brogden will not attempt to stifle the voice of the people so loudly expressed at the ballot box. He is "native to the manor born," with no trace of carpet baggery and there is no excuse for him. All being printed of course he would issue to neither. The people are in no temper for such foolery.

Since the above was put in type, Gov. Brogden has issued his proclamation announcing that the democratic electors were elected.

Death of Capt. W. F. Avery.

We are deeply pained to announce the death of the gentleman whose name is mentioned above. He expired yesterday morning, after a brief illness, at the residence of his father-in-law, Maj. W. A. Smith, in Johnston county.

As a journalist and gentleman Capt. Avery was well known throughout the length and breadth of North Carolina. As editor of the *Piedmont Press*, *Charlotte Observer* and *Blue Ridge Blade* he established a reputation as, perhaps, the most brilliant journalist of the State. His splendid talents were not so much admired, however, as were the amiability, the nobility of soul, and the high-toned civility which were pre-eminently stamped upon the man. We have no heart to write about the subject of this sketch. He was one of the nearest and dearest friends the writer of this little notice ever had. Words said in praise of him might, therefore, be regarded as partial eulogiums.

A more appropriate notice will be seen in our editorial columns.

We clip the above sad notice from the Raleigh News of Friday, and endorse every kind word in it. Our acquaintance with Wiloughby P. Avery began at Chapel Hill during the palmier period of the University, and soon ripened into warm friendship.

We were in the same brigade during a considerable portion of the war, as almost constant comrades and companions, and whether in cozy room, or by bivouac fire his social virtues shone forth resplendently.

We know not a man of more lovable attributes of character.

He was beloved wherever he was known. Gentle, warm hearted, true, his absence will be mourned among men.

As an editor, his great learning, humorous style, and pointed language soon won him an enviable distinction. We drop on his memory a true mourner's tear, and extend to his family and friends a sympathy that comes of genuine admiration and love for him who has gone.

NEW ORLEANS, November 25.—The Board met with the usual attendance. Gov. Wells said he must dispense with the reading of all protests or motions before the Board, that all evidence must be in before the close of the coming week, or the Board would not be able to get through with its deliberations. He also said the Board had taken no action on filling the vacancy.

Governor Wells intimated that the Democrats had not lost any claim to representation on the board by Mr. Arroyo's resignation. He said the board would try to fill the vacancy, if they could agree on any one. With regard to the returns lying in the express office, Governor Wells said the board had no funds to pay the charges, the Legislature having failed to make an appropriation. The members of the Board were unwilling to risk their own names, when their warrants were thirty cents on the dollar.

Colonel Zacharie said the Democratic Committee would defray the expenses.

Governor Wickliffe remarked that the charges only amounted to seventy-five cents.

Colonel Zacharie having offered to furnish the clerk with means to pay the expenses, the Board finally consented to the returns being taken out of the express office.

The Board reached no conclusion relative to using certified duplicates of returns.

Gov. Wells stated that the privilege of cross interrogation would be allowed, but the proceedings of the Board would not be obstructed under any consideration. He said further, that neither would he be taken of the affidavits presented by both sides, but adhered to the ruling that the affidavits should have been filed within ten days of the making up of the returns.—*Press Telegram.*

And on just such flimsy pretences is the Returning Board endeavoring to count in Hayes. The honest republican masses at the North are opening their eyes at the contemplated frauds.

(For the Southerner.)

What.

Wise Words from Edgcomb's Model Farmer.

ED. SOUTHERNER:—It is truly gratifying to see the farmers generally seeding wheat, and in order to assist and encourage young and inexperienced planters I will endeavor to answer some questions put to me of late.

1. When is the right time to sow wheat?
2. Is it too late to seed in December?
3. What quality of soil is best to plant on?
4. Do you break the land and harrow the seed in, or do you sow the wheat and plow it in, in the usual way?
5. What variety of seed do you prefer?

In answer to first question I feel confident I shall differ from a majority, if not all wheat growers; because it is thought to be absolutely necessary to harvest a good crop one year with another, the wheat should be seeded early enough to root so firmly as to stand the frosts of winter.

If I were to plant a late variety of wheat then I would prefer to seed the last of September or the first of October. On the contrary, (as I do) then I prefer to seed in December. Experience has taught me that the earlier varieties when seeded too soon, are too often blighted in the spring by frost, while in a jointing condition, while the same wheat sown in the same quality of soil in December produced heavy crops as it was not far enough advanced in growth to be injured by frost in the spring.

In answer to the second question I will say that the two past years the last work done on the farm each year was to seed the wheat and the result was all I could ask.

To the third question the answer to one and all; you need not have any fears so far as the soil is concerned, provided you seed land that produces good cotton. It makes no difference whether sand, loam, or clay.

Wheat grows better after cotton than corn.

In answer to the fourth question, if we were to seed in Sept., or Oct., we would prefer to break the land sow one bushel of seed to the acre and harrow it in; but in December we prefer to sow the wheat, and plow it in by plowing shallow and at the same time break the soil as well as it can be done; our reason for this, it would not be so likely to be killed by frosts, while coming up or in a germinating state, as if harrowed in.—After the wheat is plowed in, the ground ought to be leveled off by the use of three poles drawn by two mules. For instance, take three poles about the size of stick poles eight feet long, and bore a hole about one foot from each end of these poles, then place the poles about eighteen inches apart, then run a rope through these holes and tie a knot in the rope of each hole which will keep the poles an equal distance apart; let the rope be long enough to form a sufficient bow in front to hitch the singletree to, then gear two mules to it, the man may get up and ride; nothing to do but go ahead as this lever seldom ever clogs up.

In answer to the last question I prefer the earliest variety. In 1863 I was up on the Catawba river and as wheat and oats was a specialty with the farmers in that section, I endeavored to ascertain the best varieties for different soils and climates. From two best information I could obtain, I was led to believe that the earlier the wheat the better. While up there I purchased the Red May

wheat, the grain was small but sound and plump. At first sight, I objected to this wheat, but Maj. Zeno's Grain who had raised wheat in the Eastern part of the State as well as West told me to take it, as it was the best wheat for my section. I seeded 27 acres by estimation housed in 1864, 537 bushels averaging 60 lbs. per bushel.

Cotton planters raise your own wheat, oats grass, mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, for if the cotton belt in North Carolina had only the freight they have paid transportation companies since the war in these articles, it would amount to more than the present crop of cotton.

J. R. THOMPSON.

FROM WHITAKERS.

The best System of Labor—The Question of Ability and Practicality Discussed.

WHITAKERS, N. C., Nov. 27, 1876.

DEAR SOUTHERNER: In continuation of subject of last week's issue, I propose some suggestions on the labor question.

Since emancipation the wits of our farmers have been taxed to their utmost tension to devise the most profitable mode of employing labor, but as yet we are at sea without chart or compass and the custom is to shift the sail to catch the fickle winds. Is there not in all this southern land one who can do for us agriculturally what the noble Maury did nautically? Can we not by more freedom of purpose better the fortunes of both employer and employee? I opine, we can, and suggest that we cease to knit our nets with different size meshes, let's club it or cat it.

Shall we pay wages? Or shall we "share" or "tenant"? Is their stability in the labor to justify the latter? Can we have concert of action to make the former a success? These are questions of vital importance. Both have their advocates—one or the other must be the true method, and it behooves us to adopt the one and eschew the other. Which shall we take? I favor the wages system for the present at least. When we shall have greater stability in government and law and order shall take the place of strife and confusion then it may be well to gradually convert our laborers into tenants.

In advocacy of these views I cite you to our broken down enclosures, galled fields, choked drains, scarcity and inferiority of stock, and the general waste and destruction that strikes the eye wherever it turns. No one can afford to rent or lease land for a less period than seven years and in all free countries the average is 21 years, in our slaveholders of change. This is out of the question for the present and hence I make the assertion and stand square on it. Wages and wages only should be our method. With these premises the questions present themselves what prices can we afford to pay and in what manner shall we disburse them? The list is readily answered, there can be no fixed rule, the quality of labor as well as value of produce should regulate the price and our needs and capabilities can only be our guide—as to question 2nd, I answer emphatically we must cease to put the guano entirely in the hands of the irresponsible. Since our seed sown in Spring can only be harvested in Summer or Fall we must make our contracts accordingly. Every farmer should hire for the year making contracts binding on both sides and since the laborers wages are under any contingency of circumstances secured to him, there should be certain stipulated amounts to be held in reserve to ensure the faithful performance of his portion of the contract. We must renew the written contract system and begin anew our agricultural pursuit. In this way only can we build up our waste places and restore order and harmony in place of the existing anarchy and confusion.

What thinking citizen can see aught of good in the system of squatter sovereignty that is so rife all over our land? Good buildings and fertile lands are being abandoned; hives and clearing, on waste lands, greet rather strike the eye wherever we go. The tendency is to squatter, to squander and the people at large suffer. Financially we are already wrecked. It is high time we shall turn about and make one more strong pull and a pull altogether to rebuild our broken fortunes. The welfare of both races is vitally concerned. Can we not profit by considering these questions in organizing for the crop of 1877? Will some of those holding different views reply? Of course I do not mean that mine should be a rule without exception—but simply believe I should be pleased to hear the views of the advocates of "sharing" or "tenantry" and invite their discussion.

FARMER.

(Communicated.)

Duty of Congress.

ED. SOUTHERNER:—Men usually commit crimes because they believe they will not be detected and if they are they will not be punished.

Look at what is now transpiring in South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida. Those conspirators who are now undermining and sapping the very foundation of our own government would cease if they believed that they would be detected and punished. All know with what excitement the searers thieves were taken before it was found out how searching and extensively the work of the House Committee was being done.

Now as soon as Congress meets let the Committee take hold of the conspirators who are now managing the election returns or rather making them. Let the committee examine them as to all instructions received as to all corporations.

Let Judge Bond be examined as to all instructions carried by him to South Carolina.

Let Kilpatrick be examined about the report of his carrying \$25,000 to Raleigh to pay for work done

and not for that to be done. Let him be examined about the armed force at Henderson election; and let some one be punished for disturbing the election or some one else for lying. Let Keogh also be examined.

The great work for the committee especially would be to examine Carpenter and Morton. A thorough examination of these two men might be the means of purifying our government.

Let this line of policy be pursued thoroughly and unhesitatingly, then we will soon see the political horizon clear and bright as in other days, the people alone can save the government through Congress as things are now situated.

Latest from the Doubtful States.

INCENDIARISM!

HAMPTON'S HOUSE BURNED!

HIS FAMILY ESCAPE IN THEIR NIGHT CLOTHES!

THE STATE HOUSE IN POSSESSION OF U. S. TROOPS.

A CORPORAL'S GUARD EXAMINING CREDENTIALS!

SOUTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Chief Justice Waite telegraphs to Columbia as follows: "Business of the Supreme Court requires my presence here."

Wade Hampton's house, near Columbia, has been burned. Two young children and his sister escaping in their night clothes. Incendiaries the cause.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 28th.—United States troops have refused admission to the Edgefield and Laurens delegates, they being Democrats.

NEW YORK, November 28.—"To Hon. Morrison R. Waite, Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, Washington: I am satisfied that your immediate presence at Columbia at this time may save the country from serious complication. I hope that you will see your way clear to go."

ABRAHAM S. HEWITT.
Chairman National Dem. Com.

To which the following reply has been received:
"WASHINGTON, November 28.—To Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman, &c.—Business of Supreme Court requires my attention here."

M. R. WAITE.

COLUMBIA, S. C. November 28.—At midnight last night the State House was occupied by the United States troops. No one was allowed to enter without a pass from Mr. Jones, clerk of the Circuit Court, or Mr. Dennis, one of Chamberlain's men.

About 6 o'clock Gen. Gordon, United States Senator from Georgia, and Gen. Johnson, State Senator of Virginia, with Messrs. Peck and Jeffers, members of the Legislature demanded admittance. The rounds were filled with troops and arms were stacked around the Washington statue.

Members of the Legislature exhibited their certificates of election, and a corporal's guard refused them admission under the orders of Dennis who was standing by. The Democratic members then met in caucus about 11:30, and proceeded in a body to demand admittance.

In the mean time General Hampton had an interview with General Rager, who then changed the orders so as to allow any one to pass the sentinel who claimed to be elected as a member of the Legislature.

Under the change of this order all members are now being admitted, standing as the corporal's guard examines their credentials. The members thus admitted to the State House, but not the hall of the Senate or that of the House of Representatives.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 28.—The Democrats proceeded to the door of the hall, headed by the Edgefield and Laurens delegation. Six soldiers on each side guarded the entrance at which two officers stood. The certificates of Edgefield and Laurens members were presented and decided invalid by the doorkeepers, after which the Democrats all retired and assembled in front of the State House, from the steps of which the following was read in the presence of the military and citizens:

COLUMBIA, S. C. November 28.—We, a majority of the members of the House of Representatives of South Carolina elect, protest against the refusal to admit us to the Hall of Representatives. We protest against the military power of the United States barring the passage into the House of members elect of the Legislature. We protest against the illegality of the proceedings, and especially against the army of the United States being placed for the purpose of this exclusion, under command of one John B. Dennis, a partisan of Governor Chamberlain.

We protest against the said Dennis's instruction to the guard to admit no one to the State House except upon his own pass or that of A. Jones, former clerk of the House, who may thus exclude all except his own partisans, and who by the Republican programme is to organize the said House. We have presented ourselves with the judgment of the highest court of South Carolina, certified to by its clerk, with the great seal of the court attached, as to our right to participate in the organization of said House. We are refused by orders of said Dennis admission to said hall, except upon his pass, the pass of said Jones,

and the certificate of H. E. Hayne, Secretary of State, who is now under condemnation of said court for refusal to issue certificates in accordance with its judgment and mandate. In protesting against this barefaced usurpation, this trampling on the laws and constitution of the State, this defiance of the highest tribunal of the State, it is our purpose to offer no resistance to this armed invasion. We make our solemn appeal to the American people without distinction of party. Our respect for the Supreme Court and the usages of all Legislative assemblies, forbids our participation in such unprecedented and revolutionary proceedings.

This was signed by all the Democratic members, 64 in number.

The Democrats then proceeded to the hall over Southern Life Insurance Company's building, where a caucus was held, which adjourned to meet at 3 p. m., at Carolina Hall.

COLUMBIA, S. C. November 28.—There are only three whites in the House. The Democratic session is secret.

Democratic Members Deprived of their Private Arms—Gen. Hampton Pours Oil on the Troubled waters.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 28th.—The Democratic members allowed to enter the State House were required to leave their private arms, which were promptly given up. They were again stopped at the Hall Door. The Republican members were not questioned regarding their arms. Democrats who have certificates from the Board of Censors, entered the Hall and found the Republicans already organized with a speaker in the chair and a clerk at the desk. They retired to the door, but were refused access until threatened by members with prosecution for false imprisonment.

W. H. Redding, Republican member, refuses to enter the hall with federal bayonets at the door. He is now acting with the Democrats. An immense crowd gathered. A federal officer asking Gen. Hampton, who was in the State House, to prevent the crowd from pushing, Hampton appeared on the steps and addressed the crowd as follows: "My friends: I am truly doing what I have done earnestly during this whole exciting contest, pouring oil on the troubled waters. It is of the greatest importance to us all as citizens of South Carolina that the peace be preserved. I appeal to you all, white men and colored, as Carolinians, to use every effort to keep down violence and turbulence. One act of violence may precipitate bloodshed and devastation. I implore you, then, to preserve the peace, I beg of my friends to disperse—to leave the grounds of the Capital and advise all the colored men to do the same. Keep perfectly quiet, leave the streets, and do nothing to excite a riot. We trust in the law and the constitution, and we have perfect faith in the justice of our cause."

The whites immediately dispersed, followed by a great many colored people.

BISHOP HOOD.

His Response to the Sentinel for the Colored People.

PLYMOUTH, N. C., Nov. 11th 1876.

To the Editors of the Raleigh Sentinel. Gentlemen:

Nothing could have been more timely than the article in your issue of the 9th inst., addressed to the colored people. And, under the circumstances, nothing could be more noble and magnanimous than the spirit manifested by the sentiments expressed. I held this as a beam of light which betokens the dawn of a brighter day.

I am prepared to assert that had such sentiments emanated from the same source nine years ago, you would not have seen what you have witnessed during this unpleasant period of our history—unpleasant to you and certainly not less unpleasant to us. You would not have seen the colored man voting most solidly against the men for whom personally he had the highest possible respect, yet, a respect that amounted almost to reverence. You would never have seen colored men voting for men who cared nothing for them (except that by their suffrage they could hold office), had it not been that they believed that this was the only way in which they could maintain their own rights.

The situation of my people, as you frankly and generously admit, has been unpleasant in the extreme. I think you will agree with me that, as a rule, the black man has the organ of approbationness large. He loves the approval of his fellow man, especially of the better and more favored class. It has therefore been what appeared to him the sternest necessity, amounting to a religious duty, that has induced him to sacrifice the good will of those, to have obtained which he would have been willing to make any reasonable sacrifice. As your article, in substance, admits all this, I will not follow this line of thought further. You are right, my people do feel alarmed.

But if you will permit me, I will suggest a cause that may not have occurred to you. I think what has most alarmed my people is the tone of the democratic press. We receive so much abuse, so little praise, so little fairness.

Our crimes are magnified, our virtues are overlooked. When appeals have been made to us, it has been done in a kind of half-threatening style which repulses, or a don't-care style that shows a want of heartiness. I am sure that from your own observation, a rare statement of the case is sufficient to enable you to take in the whole of my meaning.

The colored people are more discerning, more penetrating than they have the credit for.

It is because of the heartiness, the evident sincerity, running through every line of your article, that I hail it with joy, as well as on account of the source from which it comes. The sentiments expressed are such as naturally flow from the hearts of christian gentlemen. The sentiments of the Sentinel under its present management have been far above what we have been accustomed to.

You, gentlemen, are entitled to all you claim. You have a right to speak for the democratic party.

You, I believe, calumny its administration of the affairs of the government. You represent the wealth, the intelligence, the refinement, yes, the religion of that party. The party could not afford to lose the influence of the class you represent.

And now, speaking for at least one hundred thousand of my people who attend upon the ministry in the church I represent, I assure you that we receive and accept your very generous address with hearts of gratitude.

And I will further assure you that if the affairs of this state are administered during the next four years as you are sure they will be you shall have no ground to complain of our conduct as to our political affiliations in future.

In this we sacrifice no principle. It is not men nor party interest that we have sought to promote, but our liberties we have sought to secure.

You assure us that you will maintain our rights, you use such language as cannot be mistaken. It comes from a source that we cannot distrust. You suggest a proposition that time will test. You say: "The colored people will now have the opportunity to learn that the democracy has no design against their liberties."

This is all we have ever asked for. Were we not satisfied with the fulfillment of these promises, we would deserve your scorn.

J. W. HOOD.

Bishop A. M. E. Zion Church, America.

WASHINGTON, N. C., Nov. 23.

P. S. I would have forwarded this sooner, but desired to submit it to the N. C. conference. This body is now in session. It numbers 212 ministers, besides a large number of lay delegates. I have submitted it, therefore, and it has received a unanimous endorsement.

J. W. H.

REMOVAL!

D. R. E. D. BARNES announces to his patrons that he has removed from his office over Morris & Bro., to the rooms over Dr. L. B. Rial's Drug Store, opposite Court House, where he would like to see his old friends, and as many new ones as would be pleased to call.

Dec. 1, 1876.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY!

THE long desideratum of Tarboro has been supplied. At last a First Class Art. Studio.

Mr. John F. Engle,

has settled in Tarboro, and is prepared to execute work of all sorts and varieties. Pictures of any size, in

Ink or Water Colors,

can be obtained. Also OUT DOOR WORK solicited.

His work has never failed to give entire satisfaction.

Call and see specimens.

Office on Main Street, opposite Court House.

JOHN F. ENGLE.

Dec. 1, 1876.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

MR. ISAAC RUND

HAS just returned from the Northern States, where he laid in a large stock of Goods, bought at the

Lowest Figures,

and will be sold at the

LOWEST PRICES.

HE HAS NOW IN STOCK A

SPLENDID LINE OF

CLOTHING,

to purchase which he will offer large inducements to the public. Also full lines of Ladies and Gents

Boots & Shoes,

Dry Goods,

Notions,

and every thing usually kept in a

First-Class

COUNTRY STORE.

Every thing perfect and complete in its line.

All these Goods will be sold at prices to

Suit the Times.

Clark's O. N. T. Cotton,

(best for machine and hand) White, Black, all colors.

4 SPOOLS AT 25 CENTS.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

I. RUND,

Main St. Opposite Macnair's Drug Store.

Tarboro, Oct. 27, 1876.

NEW FURNITURE STORE!

(Old Post Office Building.)
Largest stock and greatest variety of Furniture ever offered for sale in Tarboro.

Marble Top Walnut Bureaus and Washstands, Bureaus, Candle Stands, Washstands, Walnut Bedsteads and Painted Chamber Suits, Working and Dining Tables, Cradles, Rocking Chairs, Gents' Office Chairs, Cane and Woodseat Dining Chairs, Hat Racks, Double and Single Mattresses, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Mats, Rugs, Tin Safes, Sideboard Safes, House-Keeping Articles, &c.

The above will be sold Cheap!

Call! Examine!! and be your own judge!

PENDER & JENKINS,
TARBORO', N. C., Nov. 17, 1876.

S. S. NASH & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND
Wholesale Grocers,
TARBORO', N. C.

With increased facilities for handling Cotton, Grain and other Country Produce, in any quantity, and with a full line of FARM SUPPLIES always on hand and constantly being received, we offer our services to the public.

Special Announcement:

A fresh car load of the celebrated PLANT'S ST. LOUIS FLOUR, just in (for sale low). April 28th, 1876.

T. H. GATLIN'S

Proposition
TO THE LADIES!

In announcing the reception of my new

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

I beg to call attention to my stock of

DRESS GOODS,

any propose to give to every lady

who may purchase a dress of these